

ZHANG ET AL.
"Enhanced Voice Pre-Emption of
Active Packet Data Services"
Atty. Docket No. CS23995RL

Appl. No. 10/814,831
Confirm. No. 6501
Examiner D. Herrera
Art Unit 3617

REMARKS

Request for Reconsideration, Informal Matters & Claims Pending

The non-final Office Action mailed on 6 April 2007 has been considered carefully. Reconsideration of the claimed invention in view of any amendments above and the discussion below is respectfully requested.

The Detailed Description and Claims 1, 7 and 17 have been amended grammatically and idiomatically. No new matter has been added.

Claims 1-13 and 15-18 are currently pending.

Arguments

Rejection Summary

Claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2003/0232629 (Jang) in view of EP 1161036 (Kuusinen).

Discussion of Claim 1

Claim 1 was amended to clarify that dormancy timer is re-started upon completion of either a service or an application. The prior art fails to disclose a

... method in a wireless communications device, the method comprising:

pre-empting an active packet session with an event;
suspending operation of a dormancy timer initiated upon pre-emption of the active packet session;
re-starting the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session.

The Examiner concedes that Jang does not disclose suspending operation of a dormancy timer upon pre-emption of the active packet session. Jang's failure to suspend the dormancy timer implies that Jang also fails to disclose re-starting the suspended dormancy time, since the timer must be suspended before being re-started.

The Examiner's reliance on Kuusinen to teach suspending the dormancy timer upon pre-empting an active packet session is misplaced. Kuusinen is generally concerned with preventing a peer terminal from transmitting packet to a Class B GPRS terminal operating in a circuit switched call while a packet call has been suspended (suspend state). A Class B GPRS terminal operates in either a circuit switched or a packet switched call, but not both, at any particular time. The passages of Kuusinen referenced by the Examiner fail to support the asserted rejection. At paragraph [0001], Kussinen describes multimode circuit and packet switched terminals. At paragraphs [0002-3], Kuusinen generally describes packet switched transmissions and GPRS services. At paragraph [0006], Kussinen describes Class B GPRS terminals. At paragraph [0007], Kussinen describes GPRS network infrastructure architecture. At paragraph [0008], Kussinen describes the function of a network mobile switching center. At paragraph [0009], Kussinen describes TCP/IP acknowledgement procedure. At paragraph [0012],

Kuusinen describes the TCP/IP transmission timer that is set when a terminal transmits a packet. The transmission timer is the duration during which the transmitting terminal waits to receive an acknowledgement from the receiving terminal before re-transmitting the packet.

Contrary to the Examiner assertion, Kuusinen fails to disclose or suggest suspending operation of a dormancy timer initiated upon pre-emption of the active packet session. As noted, in paragraph [0012], Kuusinen proposes increasing the duration of the re-transmission timer. The re-transmission timer of Kuusinen, however, is not the same as the claimed suspension timer. Moreover, Kuusinen fails to disclose or suggest “... re-starting the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session” as recited in Claim 1. the Examiner has not specifically addressed this latter limitation of the claimed invention. Claim 1 is thus patentably distinguished over the art.

Discussion of Claim 7

Independent Claim 7 was amended to clarify that dormancy timer is re-started upon completion of either a service or an application. The prior art fails to disclose a

... method in a wireless communications device, the method comprising:

pre-empting an active packet session with an event;
suspending initiation of a dormancy timer that would otherwise be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session;

initiating the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session.

The Examiner concedes that Jang does not disclose suspending initiation of a dormancy timer that would otherwise be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session or re-starting the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session.

The Examiner’s reliance on Kuusinen to teach suspending initiation of the dormancy and re-starting the dormancy timer as recited in Claim 7 is misplaced. Kuusinen is generally concerned with preventing a peer terminal from transmitting packet to a Class B GPRS terminal operating in a circuit switched call while a packet call has been suspended (suspend state). The passages of Kuusinen referenced by the Examiner fail to support the asserted rejection. At paragraph [0001], Kussinen describes multimode circuit and packet switched terminals. At paragraphs [0002-3], Kuusinen generally describes packet switched transmissions and GPRS services. At paragraph [0006], Kussinen describes Class B GPRS terminals. At paragraph [0007], Kussinen describes GPRS network infrastructure architecture. At paragraph [0008], Kussinen describes the function of a network mobile switching center. At paragraph [0009], Kussinen describes TCP/IP acknowledgement procedure. At paragraph [0012], Kussinen describes the TCP/IP transmission timer that is set when a terminal transmits a packet. The transmission timer is the duration during which the transmitting terminal waits to receive an acknowledgement from the receiving terminal before re-transmitting the packet. At paragraph [0015], Kuusinen discusses the circumstances under

which a terminal terminates a TCP/IP connection, i.e., when the number of packet re-transmissions to the terminal in the suspended state exceeds a preset maximum.

Contrary to the Examiner assertion, Kuusinen fails to disclose or suggest suspending initiation of a dormancy timer that would otherwise be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session. As noted, in paragraph [0012], Kuusinen proposes increasing the duration of the re-transmission timer. The re-transmission timer of Kuusinen, however, is not the same as the claimed suspension timer. Moreover, Kuusinen fails to disclose or suggest “...initiating the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session” as recited in Claim 7. In paragraph [0015], Kuusinen discusses terminating a packet connection after a preset number of packet re-transmissions are unacknowledged. Claim 7 is thus patentably distinguished over the art.

Discussion of Claim 13

Independent Claim 13 was amended to include the limitations of dependent Claim 14, which has been canceled. The prior art fails to disclose a

... method in a wireless communications device, the method comprising:

receiving a network control message;
suspending an active packet session of the wireless communication device in response to receiving the network control message;
suspending a dormancy timer after receiving the network control message.

The Examiner concedes that Jang does not disclose suspending a dormancy timer. The Examiner’s reliance on Kuusinen to teach suspending the dormancy timer as recited in Claim 13 is misplaced. Kuusinen is generally concerned with preventing a peer terminal from transmitting packet to a Class B GPRS terminal operating in a circuit switched call while a packet call has been suspended (suspend state). The passages of Kuusinen referenced by the Examiner fail to support the asserted rejection. At paragraph [0001], Kussinen describes multimode circuit and packet switched terminals. At paragraphs [0002-3], Kuusinen generally describes packet switched transmissions and GPRS services. At paragraph [0006], Kussinen describes Class B GPRS terminals. At paragraph [0007], Kussinen describes GPRS network infrastructure architecture. At paragraph [0008], Kussinen describes the function of a network mobile switching center. At paragraph [0009], Kussinen describes TCP/IP acknowledgement procedure. At paragraph [0012], Kussinen describes the TCP/IP transmission timer that is set when a terminal transmits a packet. The transmission timer is the duration during which the transmitting terminal waits to receive an acknowledgement from the receiving terminal before re-transmitting the packet. At paragraph [0015], Kuusinen discusses the circumstances under which a terminal terminates a TCP/IP connection, i.e., when the number of packet re-transmissions to the terminal in the suspended state exceeds a preset maximum.

Contrary to the Examiner assertion, Kuusinen fails to disclose or suggest suspending a dormancy timer after receiving the network control message. As noted, in paragraph [0012], Kuusinen proposes increasing the duration of the re-transmission timer. The re-transmission timer of Kuusinen, however, is not the same as the claimed suspension timer. In paragraph

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[0015], Kuusinen discusses terminating a packet connection after a preset number of packet re-transmissions are unacknowledged. Claim 13 is thus patentably distinguished over the art.

Prayer For Relief

In view of any amendments and the discussion above, the Claims of the present application are in condition for allowance. Kindly withdraw any rejections and objections and allow this application to issue as a United States Patent without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

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